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# The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,  
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,  
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAN.

VOL. II.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1823

[N 48.

## The Columbian Star.

AT A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

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\* Profits of the work sacred to the cause of the Gospel.

## Communication.

Selected for the Columbian Star, from the Christian Observer.]

### HINTS TO MINISTERS.

(Concluded.)

7. The seventh error which I have stated is attaching to this system is—an unsound and fanciful method of interpreting the Holy Scriptures. I am very far from intending by this the occasional mistakes which the most studious and humble Christian may commit, but that systematic mode of exposition which characterizes the ministry of those who adopt the sentiments I have been considering, and which appears to me to proceed from a disregard of the just rules of interpretation, a shrinking from diligent study, a passion for new or strange glosses, and an eagerness to engage every passage which is capable of subserving this purpose, in the sport of some favourable sentiment. Thus, in various degrees, and I firmly believe, undesignedly as to many truly pious persons, the whole Scripture is made to yield to the sole hand of the expositor, instead of being taken in its obvious meaning, considered in connexion with its several parts, and allowed to instruct him authoritatively in the truths of the Gospel. This error lies at the foundation of all the peculiar views of divines who are now under our consideration, and either occasions or confirms their chief departures from the simplicity of the faith. In this way, the typical parts of the Old Testament are not explained as the Apostle has given us the example, in their grand and leading features, but purposed to the most minute and dubious specifications. The historical writings, instead of being expounded for the purposes which their obvious meaning would point out, are wrested to a fanciful system of mechanical accommodation. The Book of Psalms, in like manner, is considered, however violently, to be descriptive in all its parts, of the person and work of the Saviour. The parables of our Lord in the New Testament, are likewise not permitted to convey the simple and beautiful instruction, which the explications of our Lord himself, or the circumstances in which they are delivered, usually furnish, but are compelled to yield to a new and unnatural process. Nor is this all: idiomatic language is sometimes utterly disregarded. The distinction between expressions found in a calm narrative, and a rapturous strain of poetry, is overlooked. A similarity in the mere sound of words is caught at: an incidental allusion in a sentence is dwelt on, to the neglect of the main subject. The evident tone and spirit of different passages is but slightly considered. Plain portions of Scripture are seldom selected as texts, at least are not often taken, as those which afford room for a fanciful discussion. In a word, where part of the system has been fully imbibed, which I sincerely believe is in very few cases, it is perfectly astonishing to observe the wild and unfounded expositions of any writ which have been seriously considered. I am not here objecting to a general exposition of the types and prophecies of the Old Testament, or to the most spiritual and comprehensive view of the instructions delivered by our Lord and his apostles in the New: but I do decidedly object to an incoherent and extravagant perversion of plain passages. I do conceive that the interpretation of the word of God is the least mark of gratitude we can pay for an inestimable blessing. I do conceive, that to frame to ourselves any system of religion which does not allow every part of the Bible to retain its due place, is dangerous and indefensible. And I must be allowed to protest in the most solemn manner against the use of arts, which all unite to solemn in the Baptist or the Socinian, and which ought equally to be dreaded in whatever ranks the innovation may choose to.

The eighth and last point which I consider as characteristic of the theologians I am considering, is, a censorious and positive manner in praising their sentiments on others, and in condemning those who decline to receive them.—To a firm and friendly statement of any differences of opinion, the spirit of charity and meekness is in no way violated by such a conduct. On the contrary, every

humble Christian is glad to obtain further information, to relinquish a tenet which is proved to be erroneous, to compare his sentiments with those of others, and thus to aim at "growth in grace, and in the knowledge of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Even ardour and zeal in the defence of what we conceive to be essential truth, are entitled to our commendation. But where we observe a censorious dogmatical spirit, which will listen to no arguments, however temperately stated, and which demands implicit acquiescence, and this in young and evidently uninformed characters, it is impossible not to lament the wide and essential difference. It has accordingly appeared to me, that no mark more clearly designates this crude and unscriptural system, than the bitterness and self-conceit which force themselves upon our notice. I fully admit that there are many eminent Christians, who, though they have in some measure adopted the sentiments I am now reviewing, exhibit the utmost humility and charity in their spirit and conduct. But in the young and inexperienced, who have imbibed the opinions, without copying the graces, of their teachers, I have myself almost uniformly seen a severe and unmeasured spirit of censure. I have noticed a disregard of age, sex, and station in life. I have been distressed to perceive in them an incurable confidence, a superiority to instruction, a contempt of others, an incivility and coarseness of behaviour, I will not say a vulgarity and indelicacy of language, which has utterly excluded any beneficial conversation when they have been present, and has converted what should have been the Christian intercourse of friends into a scene of angry and jarring disputation. It is not, indeed, wonderful that the contrite and lowly temper of our Redeemer should have forsaken those, who have departed from the simplicity of truth, in those very parts of it which are peculiarly calculated to produce the Christian spirit; but I cannot but deeply regret this last feature of the system, as it tends to cast up the mind, to close it against conviction, and to prevent almost the hope of recovery. In fact, in some extreme cases, which have fallen under my notice, I have seen not only all disposition to improvement extinguished, but the very life and influence of religion gradually languish, a disputatious temper gain ground, a neglect first of ministerial and then of family duties prevail, till at last the deluded theorist either sinks into a mere form of godliness, or either sinks into a shipwreck of faith and a good conscience.

It is the full persuasion of the unscriptural tendency of the various sentiments which I have now stated to you, that has induced me to address you at this time. I hope I have not misrepresented the case. I am sure I have not intended to do so. I have written with real pain and reluctance; and am I sanguine in my expectations of success. Those, indeed, who have thoroughly settled this system, are commonly so intrenched on all hands by the unhappy thrall of a short-sighted, but plausible hypothesis, and are so little sensible of the evident effect of their doctrines on themselves and others, that I should be backward at entering on the subject with them. There are others, again, of distinguished personal piety, who having early imbibed some of the views I have been considering, have neutralized the effects of them so completely by the fervent holiness of their spirit and character, as to render it doubtful whether any serious attempt should be made, to dislodge them in their advanced years from the ground they occupy. The persons whom I have had chiefly in view are younger Christians and ministers, who rather admire and approve, than exactly understand and act upon, this perilous scheme of doctrine; and who are as yet accessible to calm and affectionate exhortation. Let me entreat of you to give this whole subject a renewed consideration. I doubt not but that their intentions at present may be excellent. They have been disgusted with the cold and worldly spirit of many Christians. They have thought, and thought rightly, that the grace and mercy of Christ have sometimes been too much obscured by human reason and human learning. They have, on the other hand, been warmed by the ardent zeal of some minister, or some private Christian who has maintained these sentiments. Perhaps the religious education they have received has had this tincture. I know the difficulty of rising above these impressions. Let me, however, beg, such persons simply to ask themselves whether that comprehensive course of evangelical instruction, which, without neglecting any one part of Divine truth, insists chiefly, though not exclusively, on the doctrine of the cross, is not more evidently conformable with the general tenour of Scripture, than the partial and narrow system which they have been led to favour. I might be satisfied with this appeal. I think no one can soberly admit the plain meaning of the word of God, and long maintain the disproportionate and incoherent theology I have endeavoured to expose. But I would again entreat them to inquire whether, in every age of the church, the apostolic not excepted, there have not been some individuals who have stood on their narrow ground, and who, springing up in the church, especially at the time of a revival of religion, have soon afterwards dwindled into their native insignificance? Nay, I would heart lead us to expect such innovations? The sheikh of the Fowara Bedouins, an old man, seeing escape impossible, sat down by the fire, when the leader of the Maazy

came up, and cried out to him to throw down his turban, and his life should be spared. The generous Sheik, rather than do that which, according to Bedouin notions, would have stained his reputation ever after, exclaimed, "I shall not uncover my head before my enemies"; and was immediately killed with the thrust of a lance."—*Ibid.*

### CEDARS OF LEBANON.

Ezek. xxxi. 3, 8.

Behold, the Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon with fair branches, and with a shadower shroud, and of an high stature; and his top was among the thick boughs. He made him great, the deep set him up on high with her rivers running round about his plants, and sent out her little rivers unto all the trees of the field. Therefore his height was exalted above all the trees of the field, and his boughs were multiplied, and his branches became long, because of the multitude of waters which he shot forth. All the fowls of heaven made their nests in his boughs, and under his branches did all the beasts of the field bring forth their young. Thus he was fair in his greatness, in the length of his branches, for his root was by the great waters. The cedars in the garden of God could not hide them: the fir-trees were not like his boughs, and the chestnut-trees were not like his branches.

Mr. Burckhardt gives the following description of the famous cedars of Lebanon, as they now appear:

"I left my guide on the small plain, and proceeded to the right towards the cedars, which are visible from the top of the mountain standing half an hour from the direct line of the route to Bshirrai, at the foot of the steep declivities of the higher division of the mountain. They stand on uneven ground, and form a small wood. Of the oldest and best looking trees I counted eleven or twelve; twenty-five very large ones; about fifty of middling size; and more than three hundred smaller and young ones. The tallest trees are distinguished by having the foliage and small branches at the top only, and by four, five, and even seven trunks, springing from the same base; the branches and foliage of the others were lower; but I saw none whose leaves touched the ground, like those in the Kew gardens. The trunks of the old trees are covered with the names of travellers and other persons who have visited them; I saw a date of the seventeenth century. The trunks of the oldest trees seem to be quite dead: the wood of a gray tint."

Jer. xiii. 22.

For the greatness of thine iniquity, are thy skirts discovered, and thy heels made bare.

"I have often been struck with the manner of sitting of the Orientals. When I visited the Bashaw, I never saw his feet: they were entirely drawn up under him, and covered by his dress. This was dignified. To see his feet, his skirts must have been discovered; still more so, in order to see the heels, which often serve as the actual seat of the Oriental."—*Jowett's Ch. Res.*

## Travels in the East.

From the Missionary Herald.

GREEKS AT ATHENS.

Mr. Jowett visited Athens in the year 1818.

From the Journal of his visit here, we make the following extracts:

In walking with my guide from the city to the Piraeus, I was surprised, on asking how many churches they had, to be answered, about 300; while the population is about 12,000 or 14,000; but, in this number, he included every little altar and oratory, which, when Paganism was abolished, the primitive Christians re-consecrated. They gave to these places names of easy transition. Thus, the magnificent temple of Minerva, on the Acropolis, was dedicated by the Christians to "the Wisdom of God." The country is full of such little consecrated places. In the city, there are only about thirty churches really used, and about thirty priests.

My companion pointed out the leading features of the scene. The mountains of Attica, Anchesmus, Lycabetus, and Pentelicus, from which much of the marble comes—the course of the rivers Cephissus and Ilissus, in the summer months almost entirely dry—the two spots concerning which it is disputed, which is Mars' Hill; but on one of which there can be no reasonable doubt but that it must have been the spot from which St. Paul preached—and, at a distance, among the olive-groves, the supposed site of the academy, where Socrates and Plato discoursed.

We then parted: and I pursued my walk alone; often pausing to gaze upon the surrounding scenery, and connect it with its ideas of ancient times. "Is it possible," I often thought within myself, "that Cambridge, which now feeds on the harvest that ripened in this spot, should ever become desolate, semi-barbarized, and forgetful of her great men?" In thinking of such changes of this mortal life, I was more than ever impressed with the utter insufficiency of science, learning, and liberty, to preserve the existence of a state. It is religion, and that too the Christian religion, which alone contains in it the seeds of social order, happiness, and stability. For this we look mainly

Amos viii. 10.

I will bring baldness upon every head.

Ezek. xxix. 18.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, caused his army to serve a great service against Tyre; every head was made bald.

To take off the turban from the head in the presence of strangers is esteemed a great reproach among the nations of the east. The sacred prophets, in denouncing judgments on their countrymen, frequently mention this mark of ignominy.

"The sheikh of the Fowara Bedouins,

from our cities, to their source, our universities. But if our ambitious youth, who delight there—"inter sylvas academi quare verum"—should limit their inquiries to Newton or Aristotle—should they like Pilate, barely utter the question, *What is truth?* without waiting and listening long to hear the answer from the lips of Him who spake as never man, not even Socrates, spake—should they thus grow up into nothing better than respectable, learned, gentlemanly clergymen—then England might be, in a few generations, what Attica is now; and, having received a richer talent, would more justly deserve her doom. These thoughts rushed with overwhelming and painful force upon my mind, as I passed along, over the very ashes of the illustrious dead. It needs but to name them, to feel a vision raised of all that is most excellent in political skill, martial and naval glory, oratory, philosophy, discourse, poetry, sculpture, painting, architecture!—Now they know not any thing, neither have they any more reward!"

There are nine Englishmen visiting Athens, besides ourselves; three of whom are artists, sitting beneath umbrellas, taking plans and drawings. They have already been one year from England; and they will be another year out, exploring Greece and Italy. Do not such men shun missions; or, rather, some who remain at home, but should become missionaries?

At length, we come to the Stadium: so admirably adapted by nature for the purposes of athletic games. It is a very small oblong plain; bounded, on the two sides and at one end, by small hills of very gentle slope; so that many thousand spectators might sit, with convenience and ease, to behold the contest. But where are the panting rivals?—where the eager throng of spectators? How mute is every thing! Here are none to applaud—none to burn and strain with emulation! Only a few men, of another country, stumbling along the stony soil of the plain, or toiling up the side of the hill, faint with the morning sun of June. (1 Cor. ix. 24—27.)

It is needless for me to describe with minuteness, what other travellers have described before; or to attempt to express the rapture and amazement which fill the mind, at the sight of these confused piles of ruins. The havoc of time and war has been most prodigal. Massy fragments of marble, of the finest form, seem to have been tossed about, as if the sport of the children of the giants. Whoever has set foot on the Acropolis, or has observed how antiquities are scattered about in every lane and nook of Athens, will understand the vivid picture drawn by Jeremiah in the Lamentations—*The stones of the sanctuary are founred in the top of every street.* Still there are vast remains of majesty and beauty.

In the temple of Theseus, the author observed the graves of three of his countrymen—Twedell, Gott, and Watson; and to these heunderstands a fourth has since been added. This temple, one of the most ancient and at the same time most perfect, built in the time of Conon, is now used, in fact, as a Greek church.

The temple of the winds, a small octagon building, is now used by the Mahomedans as a mosque. I had formed a slight acquaintance with the Sheik of this mosque. He is one of the Dervishes, of whom there are five in Athens. He wears a green turban, but has not been to Mecca. He has a wife and two children—a boy and a girl. The girl, about five years of age, was standing by him; and when the door of the mosque was opening, began dancing about, crying "Allah, Allah!" His wife, he tells me, is at Negropont, where they have had the plague many months. On my expressing surprise that he should send her to such a dangerous place, he answered, by the usual motion of indifference, gently tossing his head upward, and coolly adding *Theta, God!* implying their passive notion of predestination.

In Athens, and in all these parts, many of the Turks can speak Greek: at Smyrna, they cannot; and affect to despise it.

In the Mahomedan school, cards were hanging about on the walls, with short sentences beautifully written in Arabic. I visited the Greek school also; and enrolled myself a member of the Literary Society. I saw in the Catalogue many Cambridge names which I knew. They have a very good library, of seven or eight hundred volumes.

From the journal of Messrs. Fisk, King and Wolff's Travels in Egypt.

bers nor sleeps, knew how to preserve his church. Athanasius and Antonius, and many others, sang praises to him in these grottoes: the river of the Nile echoed back the name of Jesus Christ! In those grottoes was it, where Athanasius prayed to that Light of Light, whose cause he advocated, when standing before his judges at Tyre, and at Alexandria, and at Antioch! Arius after all did not prevail over Christ's church! The virgin, the daughter of Zion, hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn; the daughter of Jerusalem hath shaken her head at thee!

## THE DOUM, OR PALM OF UPPER EGYPT.

When walking on the shore we noticed the *Doum* tree. It is the palm of Thebais, or Upper Egypt, but it differs from the common Palm, in that it is neither so large nor so high; the body of the tree is smoother, the wood seems harder, and the tree often has several branches. The common Palm-tree grows high, perpendicular, and without branches. The trunk of the tree does not increase from year to year in size, like other trees, but only rises higher. You see, therefore, in a grove of Palms, the trees which are ten or twenty feet high, just as large as those from fifty to one hundred feet. "The trunk of the tree is not solid, like other trees, but its centre is filled with pith." In fact, the tree, when cut down, seems more like a bundle of straws, or splinters closely bound together, than timber. The date is the fruit of the Palm-tree. The fruit of the *Doum* is several times larger than the date, and totally different from it. Gibbon says, "The diligent natives celebrated, either in prose or verse, the three hundred and sixty uses, to which the trunk, the branches, the leaves, the juice, and the fruit of the Palm were skilfully applied." We have not had occasion to make three hundred and sixty uses of it; but besides eating of its fruit, and using the wood for fuel, we have slept under roofs made of its branches. It has served us for baskets, mats, brooms, ropes, cages for poultry, and walking sticks. In crossing canals it has been our bridge, and we have eaten honey made (according to the account of the natives) from its sap.—"The Palm is crowned at its top with a large tuft of springing leaves about four feet long, which never fall off, but always continue in the same flourishing verdure." Dr. Harris, in his *Natural History of the Bible*, has given a great deal of information on this subject, as well as on the others, of which he treats.

## Canal.

SPEECHES AT THE CANAL CONVENTION.  
(Concluded)

Mr. Shannon.—As I am almost the only member in this Convention from the west of Virginia, I think it incumbent on me to declare, what the sentiments of the people of that section of the country, and of myself, are, respecting the proposed scheme. I hope I shall receive the indulgence of the meeting, feeling the extreme diffidence of one not accustomed to public speaking, and the trepidation incident to a young speaker.

This subject has only begun lately to be discussed in my section of the country, and there is but one opinion in favour of its utility. In Ohio the same feeling prevails, as the communication from Belmont will sufficiently testify. The reasons of this deep interest in the west are obvious, and have already been explained by the honourable gentleman from Kentucky. As he remarked, the trade to New-Orleans is fluctuating and uncertain, and must be greatly diminished. The people of the west hailed this as a new era, and had a very general idea of opening a canal to New-York. Commissioners have been appointed to survey the route from the Ohio river to Lake Erie. If Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, permit the trade of this country to go to New-York, the consequences have been told you by the gentleman from Kentucky: they will be the same as those that happened to the cities of the Mediterranean, after the discovery of the route to the Indies, in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope, by Vasco de Gama. Those cities have ever since declined—the flourishing commercial marts of Venice, Genoa, Grand Cairo, and Alexandria, are reduced to comparative insignificance. The illustration is peculiarly applicable to the present case.

If this section be able to secure the trade of the west, must necessarily increase in power and wealth. I need not now speak of the disadvantages of the New-Orleans trade. Look at the map, and see the immense resources of the west. The valley of the Mississippi contains 1,210,000 square miles. It is impossible for New-Orleans to receive the produce of this tract. The valley of the Ohio contains 200,000. It was first settled, in consequence of its proximity to the east. Formerly the people of that country carried on a greater and more profitable trade to New-Orleans; but the surplus produce of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Illinois, has forestalled them, and when they go to market in spring, they find it glutted in consequence of the proximity of those other sections.

It is not necessary to make any remarks at this time on the general importance of internal improvements. There is no object from which greater natural and physical advantages may be obtained. I will at present take a rapid glance of the history of internal improvements.

The estuaries or deltas of the principal rivers, have been generally the places where internal improvements have chiefly begun. This will be more obvious by referring to the Nile, the Euphrates, the Rhine, and the Po. In consequence, after the dark ages, when information began to be spread, we find the people of Italy, who then excelled in general science, and especially hydraulics, paying particular attention to this subject, and, in consequence of this attention, rising above all their contemporaries in commercial wealth and greatness.

Holland was the country that next directed her efforts to internal improvements. She carried these to an unparalleled extent, under the direction, at first, I believe, of Italian engineers. Her commercial and political power, which immediately arose, is well known.

In the north of Europe, Peter, the Czar, deservedly called the Great, first commenced internal improvements. He had the genius to conceive, and the vigour to execute, the great project of uniting the Cas-

pian, the Black, and the Baltic seas, by a canal. It was, in a great measure, completed during his life time, and finished by his successors.

In Germany, the efforts have not been so great, in consequence of the different small governments into which it is divided. In the north of Germany a very important canal was begun in 1777, passing through Holstein and Jutland, uniting the Baltic and German seas. This canal cost about 30,000 dollars a mile, and as many as 3000 vessels have passed through it, after it was first opened.

France was the first, after Italy, to flourish in arts and sciences: it was not, however, till the reign of Henry IV. that any attention was paid to canals, when that of Briare was constructed. But the most magnificent effort of this description, was the canal of Languedoc, constructed by Louis XIV. This canal, which has been alluded to in the course of the meeting, was for the purpose of preventing vessels sailing for the Mediterranean ports of France, being obliged to proceed through the Straits of Gibraltar. It unites the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean, and perhaps none has been so instrumental in promoting internal improvement.

Notwithstanding the rapid advances of Great-Britain in the construction of canals, she was amongst the last of the nations of Europe to commence this work. It was not till the reign of George II. that an act was first passed, which enabled the Duke of Bridgewater to bring a canal from his coal mines to the now great manufacturing city of Manchester. Since that period her progress has been unprecedented in the march of internal improvement. Her vast national resources have in consequence been elicited; and, through the wealth accumulated by these, she has been enabled to put down the power of the most formidable government that ever appeared in Europe.

While Great-Britain and other nations have made such progress, Columbia has not slumbered. The first movement of this description was the construction of the canal river, commenced in 1779, between Merrimack and Boston harbour. The canal uniting the waters of the river Hudson with those of Lake Erie was first suggested in 1803; legislative measures were first adopted in 1808, when 600 dollars were appropriated for surveys and levels; the report was given in 1809; commissioners were appointed in 1810, and gave in their report in 1811-12. But the war with Britain, and other difficulties ensued. The state of New-York memorialized different legislatures and Congress. Many received the propositions with coldness; others wished them well, and Congress, on constitutional grounds, did not interfere. After all this, they determined to rely on their own resources. Commissioners were appointed to superintend it in 1816-17. The work has gone on most prosperously, and it is now completed, except about thirty or forty miles in the west. This is surely, encouragement of the most flattering description for us.

## Religious.

UNITED FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Rev. Drs. Milledoler and Spring left New-York, in August last, to visit as Commissioners of the Society, the Missionary Stations at Tuscarora, Seneca, and Catarauus. At Tuscarora the council was convened in the Church, when, after prayer and an introductory speech by one of the Commissioners, business was transacted.

Mr. Crane of this Mission has resigned his charge as a missionary, but is to remain on the farm at Tuscarora, and wait the directions of the Board. The commissioners think that the extent of this establishment may be diminished, and that the business of the station may be hereafter "transacted by a single person, who shall perform the duties of a teacher in the school, and of a preacher of the Gospel."

On the 10th of September, the commissioners met those Seneca chiefs who are friendly to the introduction of the Gospel. They found the mission school consisting of 14 scholars. Opposition has been made by the surrounding tribes to the introduction of their children to the Seneca school. "In view of the station at Seneca, the commissioners feel that they have abundant cause for gratitude to the God of Missions."

Immediately after the arrival of the Commissioners, at Catarauus, they were introduced to and proceeded to the examination of the school. That school consists at present of 15 Indian youth, male and female; a number which, from the information received by the Commissioners, they supposed might have been much more than doubled, if the children could have been accommodated. Mr. Thayer resides at present in a hired house, and has admitted as many children as he can accommodate. These live with him in the missionary family, are clothed and fed at the expense of the Society, visit their parents once in three months, continue three days, and then return to the family.

## GREEK MISSION.

A letter from the Rev. L. Compte, dated Withington Station, Oct. 23, 1823, states—"Our school is now in a very prosperous condition. We have 40 scholars, most of whom make good improvement. We are all in good health, through the goodness of our heavenly Father."

From the Southern Intelligencer.

## CHARLESTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This association met at the Baptist church in Sumpter, on Saturday, the 1st inst. Rev. Dr. Furman was elected Moderator, and Rev. R. Missildine, clerk. Letters from 26 churches were read. Rev. Mr. Barbour, of the Presbyterian church, was invited to a seat in the Association.

It was resolved, that the first Lord's day in April be set apart for solemn prayer, supplication and thanksgiving, for the manifold mercies of God during the past year, on behalf of the rising generation, and for an increase of labourers in the ministry of the Gospel, and that the members of the churches be requested to carry their children on that occasion, and have them publicly presented to the Lord.

The strict observance of the first Monday in each month, as a special season of prayer, was recommended to the churches.

The Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions reported, that the collections were more considerable than formerly, and that

it appeared the labours of the missionaries (Rev. Messrs. Ellis and Missildine) had been owned of God. The following brethren were appointed to compose the Board: Furman, Dossey, Cook, Ellis, Heartwell, Good, and Wilson.

In Germany, the efforts have not been so great, in consequence of the different small governments into which it is divided. In the north of Germany a very important canal was begun in 1777, passing through Holstein and Jutland, uniting the Baltic and German seas. This canal cost about 30,000 dollars a mile, and as many as 3000 vessels have passed through it, after it was first opened.

A resolution was passed approving of the course pursued by the General Convention; and recommending their agent, (the Rev. Luther Rice) to the benevolent attention of the brethren.

Appointed the following gentlemen delegates to the State Convention:—Furman, Cook, Dossey, Scott, Heartwell, Missildine, Wilson, and J. Pack, jun.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Association be held at Welsh Neck church, Society Hill; a resolution was passed expressive of the thanks of the members for the kindness and hospitality with which they had been treated by the inhabitants of Sumpter; and, after prayer by the Moderator, the Association adjourned on Wednesday.

STATE OF THE CHURCHES.—Baptized last year, 199; received by letter, 49; dismissed, 47; excluded, 22; restored, 8; dead, 45; increase, 142.

Two beneficiaries are now pursuing a course of theological education, under the patronage of the Association.

## BETHEL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This Association convened at the Cross Roads, Chester District, South Carolina, on Saturday the 4th ult. The Rev. S. McCreary preached the introductory sermon. Rev. John Rooker was elected Moderator and Mr. Jonathan Davis Clerk. Union meetings were appointed:—At Sugar Creek church, York district, Nov. 25; Rock Creek church, Fairfield district, Feb. 27; Cross Roads church, Newberry district, May 28; Padgett's Creek church, Union district, Aug. 27. Messengers were appointed to corresponding associations; and much other business of a local nature transacted. Thanks were returned to the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the meeting for their kind and affectionate treatment. This Association meets next year, at Chestnut Ridge church, Laurens district, on Friday before the first Lord's day in October.

STATE OF THE CHURCHES.—Baptized, 125; received by letter, 47; dismissed, 57; restored, 15; excommunicated, 39; dead, 28; number of communicants, 1933; churches, 35; ordained ministers, 18; licensed preachers, 4.

From the New-York Observer.

## RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Mill, principal of the college established among the Syrian Christians in India, has recently traversed some of the most interesting parts of the peninsula. He says, that there are now many encouraging appearances of the opening of the native mind in India. Among other facts he mentions the introduction of newspapers in the Indian languages, and an inquisitive disposition respecting the manners and history of foreign nations. He also confirms the accounts which we have before received, of the rise in different parts of India of persons, who, on the principles of natural religion only, oppose in speech and writing the reigning superstitions of their countrymen, as impious and abominable.

"These men," he says, "who are mostly of high caste as Hindoos, and retain fully their place in society, are not indeed enlightened as to the remedy wanted for the evils which they discern: and they all want that disposition to undergo sacrifices in the cause of truth, which it seems that nothing but a better hope than theirs is able to inspire; yet their party is extending itself; and while the leaders, content with the sort of admiration which they excite, comply outwardly with the corruptions and superstitions that they are undermining, the effect on the community at large of this discussion, seems to be paving the way for their final destruction."

## OLD TESTAMENT IN PERSIAN.

A translation of the Old Testament into the Persian language has recently been commenced, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by Mr. Robinson, chaplain of the Poona station in Western India. Mr. Robinson is said to be admirably qualified for the task which he has undertaken.—This work, in connexion with the New Testament of the late excellent Mr. Martyn, will, it is hoped, be the means of supplying the Mahomedan natives of India and Persia, with a classical and faithful version of the scriptures in their favourite language.

## MARINERS' CHURCH.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 8th ult. for the adoption of measures necessary to secure the erection of a Mariner's church.—Committees were appointed to apply to the Marine Insurance Companies, and to the citizens, and there is every reason to believe that the desirable object contemplated, will be attained.

## AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A school was established a few years since in New Jersey, having for its object the education of young men of colour for the gospel ministry. It is under the patronage of the Synod of New York and New Jersey. From the last report of the Directors it appears, that there are in the school, four young men.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.—At the meeting of the Somerset Missionary Society in September, the venerable Rowland Hill was present, and preached a very impressive discourse. "Nothing," says the Evangelical Magazine, "could exceed the interest excited by the presence and valuable labours of that distinguished servant of God, the Rev. Rowland Hill, whose hoary hairs are indeed a crown of glory, and who, though in his eightieth year, had, during the five preceding weeks, travelled some hundred miles, and preached every night (except Saturday) for the Missionary Society. Such are the zeal and fervour which have been conspicuous throughout the whole of an honourable, laborious, and useful life, which he has spent with so much activity and zeal, for the glory of God and the best interests of mankind."

JOHN REES, who robbed the mail in Ohio, some time ago, has been convicted, at Frankfort, on five indictments.

## Summary of News.

## FOREIGN.

No information has been received from Spain, since our last.—The Commissioners sent by the French government to the South American States are, for Peru and Chili, Count Landau and M. Nattier; for Colombia, Mr. G. Mollin; and for Mexico and Guatemala, Chevalier de la Mothe, and Colonel Schmalz.

PORTUGAL.—An extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, October, 3, says, "the present government are greatly mortified at the loss of the Brazils. General Madeira and Com. Pereira de Compos were put under arrest, soon after their arrival from Bahia."

AN ENGLISH SQUADRON, consisting of the *Revenge* 78, and four frigates, were in the Tagus at the date of the above, supposed to have been sent out by the English government, "from a friendly attachment to the good old King of Portugal and his family, who, from the violence of political parties, may again need such a succour."

Sierra Leone.—Intelligence has been received from this British colony, up to the 1st of September last. The most important article is, that the Asantees, who had arrived with nine miles, were approaching Cape Coast in considerable numbers, with

it appeared the labours of the missionaries (Rev. Messrs. Ellis and Missildine) had been owned of God. The following brethren were appointed to compose the Board: Furman, Dossey, Cook, Ellis, Heartwell, Good, and Wilson.

It was again recommended to the church to meet regularly on the Lord's day for acts of public worship, whether they have ministers or not.

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Portugal.—An extract

over Ormsby, of which was burnt on Monday. This building was a valuable estate. The loss was 100,000 dollars, which was sustained by the side next to the canal, its length 87 feet, and the walls from 24 doors and 90 windows, a pair of six feet wide, fanning all the distillery, and manufactory;—all the engine of 70 horsepower was carried away, 12,000 barrels, and other branches of constant employment, yearly, about 1000 tons of coal. The walls are supposed to be of very little value, now, or from

constant, Col. George of office, as to which occasion he gave an unusual address, to the administration, unfeignedly manage them to the Legislature at their next session for an act of incorporation. They intend to erect machinery for hydraulic purposes on the whole route of the canal.

*Vermont.*—The Legislature of this State adjourned, *sine die*, on Friday the 7th instant, after a session of four weeks, having passed an hundred and twenty acts. The bill for chartering additional banks was referred to the next session. A resolution reported by a committee on the subject, that a law ought to be passed, providing for the choice of electors by the people, by a general ticket, was not adopted, but on motion dismissed.

Captain Alden Partridge, of the Norwich Academy, is appointed Surveyor-General of Vermont.

Gentlemen, in the season for of peace; and of Providence of man, 'tis for to prove; and to impartially give, is measures there proper, to ex work of internal at all times, rely us co-operation measures, ems of our country, in harmony and assurance in the which I am

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more American surveyors appointed to survey the route of the Potomac, examined, that inigano creek, the Western Falls of the line is hundred feet or three miles at the summit

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an \$10, freight and toll included. By land would cost \$100. The tolls are; for salt and gypsum, 50 cents per ton for 100 miles; to produce, 150, and for merchandise, 300 cents. The revenue from tolls last year, upwards of \$64,000; this year it will probably be \$100,000."

We are enabled to state from a correct source, says the Albany Gazette, that since the canal navigation has been opened to this day, *three hundred and twenty boats have arrived here from the west, laden with produce of all kinds.* On Thursday last, one hundred and sixty two boats had cleared from this city, laden with merchandise for the west, having on board in weight 2082 tons. In addition to the above, ninety four boats more have cleared for the west from this place, which had been employed in carrying down the produce from the deposits of Spraker's, where the navigable communication formerly terminated. These boats returned comparatively light, but all had more or less merchandise on board, which will add a considerable number of tons to the above statement.

The side cut, or canal, leading from the main canal into the Hudson river, opposite Troy, was completed on Saturday last, and the navigation direct from Troy commenced. A company has been formed in Upper Canada, for the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, capable of carrying boats of from twenty to forty tons burthen. The company will apply to the Legislature at their next session for an act of incorporation. They intend to erect machinery for hydraulic purposes on the whole route of the canal.

*Georgia Association.*—Held at Sharon, Columbia county, October 10.—Churches, 37; ordained ministers, 26; licentiates, 7; baptized, 293; total, 2986. The sum of about \$600 was received during the past year by the Mission Board of the Association. The contributions for the Columbian College, amounted to \$1020. Recommended to the churches to have public worship on the 4th of July.

*THEATRICAL AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS.*—Massillon, in his celebrated sermon, "Sur le petit nombre des élus" on the small number of the Elect—preached in the presence of Louis XIV. and his courtiers, introduced the following passage:

"You inquire, whether Christians may innocently enjoy plays and other public pleasures. I have, in my turn, one question to ask: Are these the works of Satan, or the works of Jesus Christ? In religion, there is no middle ground. There are, indeed, indulgences and pleasures which may be termed indifferent; but the most indifferent pleasures which religion permits, and which the frailty of our nature renders necessary, have some reference to Christ; and from these our minds are easily recalled to more holy and serious duties. All that we do, whether we mourn or rejoice, ought to have some reference, at least, to the glory of Christ."

"On this incontestable and generally admitted principle of Christian morals, you can yourselves decide. Can you consult the glory of Christ by attending on theatrical amusements? Can he have any connexion with these indulgences? and before you enter on them, can you say to him, that you propose to yourselves nothing but his glory and the desire of pleasing him? Can he inspire a tongue which utters profane and lascivious sentiments? Can he modulate the sounds of a voice which corrupts the heart? Can he preside in sinful assemblies, where every thing that is heard tends to destroy his doctrine; where poison enters through the senses into the soul; where art employs itself to inspire, to awaken, and to justify the passions which he condemns? If these are not the works of Christ, they are the works of the devil. Therefore, every Christian should abstain from them. He violates the vows of his baptism, when he partakes of them; and though he may flatter himself that he preserves his heart free from impression, he nevertheless relapses defiled from these sports, because by his presence alone, he has taken a part in the works of the devil."

The worthy Bishop's remarks apply to

races, and to all demoralizing amusements. The first Christians resolutely refused to

attend the public games. It is said of the

excellent Mr. Cecil, that being once invited to play cards, he proposed to ask, first,

the blessing of God. The astonished game-

sters hesitated, and he added, "I do nothing

on which I cannot crave the benediction of

Heaven."

*INSTRUCTION OF THE SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES.*—

The following observations were made

by Sir George Rose, at the late meeting, in

London, of the Wesleyan Methodists.

There are 800,000 slaves in the English

West India Islands, who are, to a great

extent, destitute of religious instruction.

"Of two considerable plantations in a

large island, the responsibility for which

rested largely on him, the moral state of

the one, where a missionary had been sta-

tioned, was greatly improved; in the other,

on which no Christian instruction had been

given, ignorance, dishonesty, deceit and vice

prevailed to an alarming extent. This dis-

covery pointed out the advantages of moral

and religious instruction. On the religious

estate, the infliction of punishment was gra-

dually diminishing. In a plantation of

250 persons, 120 men and 130 women, only

ten men and one woman had been punished

during the preceding year. He was inform-

ed by a very sensible and respectable man,

that he had the most sanguine hope and

conviction, that, in few years, corporal pun-

ishment would be wholly discontinued,

by means of the improvement in the moral

and religious character of the Negroes; and he

felt himself called upon in honour and fair-

ness to state, that this flourishing condition

and important change, were almost exclu-

sively, if not wholly, owing to the labours of

the Wesleyan Missionaries. And it had

been fully demonstrated to him, that the

inferior, but now Christian, estate is become

more productive than the other, which still

remains Pagan.

"He hoped that these most gratifying re-

sults would have the effect of bringing over

other persons to consider the propriety

of laying open their estates to missionaries

If it was their duty to send the Gospel over

the face of the earth, according to the last

injunction of the Redeemer, a nation, pre-

eminently distinguished by its greatness and

power, and by its means of diffusing the

knowledge of the

Trinity, the total depravity of man, the ne-

cessity of regeneration, and future eternal

happiness, would have produced as much

diversity of opinion, and brought upon his

positions as much contempt, and upon his

book as much critical violence, as has been

experienced by the Bible."

#### REVIVALS.

Letters from a clergyman in Georgia, to the Editor of the Star, say: "I baptized three women at Philip's Mill, a few days since, in the midst of a solemn crowd of affected spectators. I am still encouraged, that the Lord will work a glorious change at that place." "The work of grace begun in the Bethel church, still advances. At their last meeting, they had the pleasure of seeing 21 go down into the water, and come up out of it, after having been baptized in the name of their ever blessed Saviour."

#### RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

*East Fork of the Little Miami Association.*—Held at Cowen's Creek Meeting-house, Clermont, Ohio, September 6. Churches, 12; ordained ministers, 5; licentiates, 2; baptized, 4; total, 391.

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## Poetry.

From Montgomery's "Songs of Zion."

PSALM LXXX.

Of old, O God, thine own right hand  
A pleasant vine did plant and train;  
Above the hills, o'er all the land,  
It sought the sun, and drank the rain.  
Its boughs like goodly cedars spread,  
Forth to the river went the root;  
Perennial verdure crowned its head,  
It bore, in every season, fruit.

That vine is desolate and torn,  
Its cions in the dust are laid;  
Rank o'er the ruin springs the thorn,  
The wild boar wallows in the shade.

Lord God of Hosts, thine ear incline,  
Change into songs thy people's fears;  
Return, and visit this thy vine,  
Revive thy work amidst the years.

The plenteous and continual dew  
Of thy rich blessing here descend;  
So shall thy vine its leaf renew,  
Till o'er the earth its branches bend.

Then shall it flourish wide and far,  
While realms beneath its shadow rest;  
The morning and the evening star  
Shall mark its bounds from east to west.

So shall thine enemies be dumb,  
They banished one no more enslaved,  
The fulness of the Gentiles come,  
And Israel's youngest born be saved.

## Miscellany.

## UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

Ever carry about with you such a sense of the uncertainty of every thing in this life, and of life itself, as to put nothing off till to-morrow, which you can conveniently do-to-day. Dilatory persons are frequently exposed to surprise and hurry in every thing that belongs to them; the time is come and they are unprepared. Let the concerns of your soul and your shop, your trade and your religion, lie always in such order, as far as possible, that death, at a short warning, may be no occasion of a disquieting tumult in your spirit, and that you may escape the anguish of a bitter repentence in a dying hour.

## THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence, which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth, how insignificant appear the low pursuits which agitate the toiling race of men! He who has been for a series of years, building airy castles, and preparing for future enjoyment, who has been filling his barns with plenty and his stores with abundance, how is he astonished, when to him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those base designs of grandeur, which have called forth all the energies of his mind. Not so with the Christian, who

"Has made the statutes of the Lord  
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for.—He knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he sinks not under the renderings of pain; the agonies of disease are considered as the price of his passport to a happier state, and resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith. Those who stand at his bedside, who behold him throw off the shackles of mortality—"his countenance beaming with smiles and his lips uttering praise," must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables;" and even sceptics might be induced to wish that their exit might resemble his.

From Fenlon's Works.

I will lift up my eyes to the hills from whence my help cometh. Psalm cxxi. 1.

It would be vain for me to have my eyes fixed solely on my feet, to deliver me from the innumerable snares that surround me. The danger is from below, but deliverance can come only from above. Thither my eyes are lifted up to behold thee, in every thing here; both inward and outward, there is a snare to me. It is towards thee, therefore, O Lord, my eyes and heart are lifted up. I would see only thee; I would hope only in thee.

From the Quarterly Review.

THE COLOSSEUM.

Of all the monuments of ancient Rome, this is infinitely the most striking, both from its size, from the recollections with which it is associated, and from the contrast which its present condition presents to its past history. It has been shaken by earthquakes; ravaged in the fury of those intestine feuds which agitated Rome in the middle ages, when its ancient structures furnished so many fortresses for the leaders of contending factions; dismembered by the spoliation of the iron cramps which bound its stones together; and robbed of the stones themselves, which were piled into papal palaces, or calcined for cement; and yet, in spite of all this, it still stands a vast and magnificent object.

Vast, however, as it is, we cannot believe that it was ever capable of affording seats to 87,000 persons, and less comfortable accommodations to 20,000 others. The fact rests upon the authority of P. Victor, who, it must be remembered, makes the Circus contain 385,000 people, in opposition to Pliny, who rates it at 260,000, and to Dionysius, who reduces the number to 150,000. We have been informed by some very intelligent English architects, who were occupied many weeks in taking a most accurate measurement of the Colosseum, that, in their opinion, seats could not have been provided for more than between thirty and forty thousand. We must keep in mind, however, that the upper benches were of wood, and were probably narrower than those of stone. Still this circumstance is not enough to bear out the estimate of P. Victor.

## Deserved Articles.

## CHURCHES.

There are in the New-England States alone, 700 Congregational churches (exclusive of Presbyterians,) and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the United States the Presbyterians have more than 1400 churches, 900 ministers, 135 Licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 Theological Seminaries, and last year had about 100,000 communicants.

Episcopalians have 10 Bishoprics, 350 Clergymen, 700 Churches, and a Theological seminary.

Baptists have more than 2300 churches, and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3000 stationary ministers, who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 2500 places of worship.

Universalists have 128 preachers and 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see, and 10 bishoprics, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of New-York within the last twenty years this denomination is said to have increased from 3000 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 8000 places of worship, and 5000 ecclesiastics, in the United States, besides 12 Theological seminaries and many religious houses

The following extract of a letter from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, will serve to acquit the Colonization Society of the charge of enthusiasm and inconsideration, which has been brought against it.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 21, 1811.

SIR.—You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Mifflin, to take measures for procuring, on the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of colour of these States might, from time to time, be colonized, under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject. I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted, for drawing off this part of our population. Most advantageous for themselves as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa; and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojourn here a blessing, in the end, to that country.

"At this stage of boiling, as well as in sousing off, care should be taken to avoid heating the top of the kettle too hot, or any other way burning, as it will injure the colour, as well as the flavour of the sugar.

"The sap should be kept clean from dirt through the process of boiling.

"Avoid leaving your sap long in an iron kettle, as the rust will give it a dark colour.

"When nearly boiled down to syrup (or thin molasses) a little lime thrown into the kettle will be of use.

"At this stage of boiling, as well as in sousing off, care should be taken to avoid heating the top of the kettle too hot, or any other way burning, as it will injure the colour, as well as the flavour of the sugar.

"When the syrup is well boiled down, turn it while hot, into a clean wooden vessel, let it stand two or three days and settle; then turn it carefully from the dirt at the bottom and strain it.

"Hang it over a gentle fire, and when it is warm, stir in one pint of milk to four or five gallons of syrup, which will rise as it begins to boil, and must be taken off with a skimmer.

"If you wish to make your sugar very

cool it until one half or two thirds

will grain, turn it hot into a tight cask; let it stand undisturbed in a cellar, or other cool place, until it is grained at the bottom.

—Turn off the molasses, and turn the cask

bottom upwards over some vessel to catch

what will drain out: let it stand as long as

any will drop, then set your cask upright,

and what moisture remains will settle to the bottom, leaving the top dry, and of a super-

ior quality.

"If you wish to make dry sugar without

draining, there are various modes of ascer-

taining when it is boiled sufficiently; per-

haps as sure a method is to drop some on

snow and let it cool; if it is brittle as rosin

it is sufficiently boiled."

ground; but I had no expectation of their surviving the winter. However, they did, and this year, being their first bearing, I collected from every tree from twenty to seventy nuts. No person can say but that the climate has expended its strength on them. Witness the cold and cutting winter of 1820, and the late frost in April, 1821, which indeed nipt the springing buds, and perhaps would have destroyed the hope of fruit that year had they borne. But such frosts happen early, and like other productions of nature, the almond, of course, must sometimes fail, yet I must recommend to farmers, gardeners, and others, the cultivation of the nut, which surpasses the most of those of American culture.

equally satisfactory results, so that no fears are entertained of any sudden injury to Great Britain from the exhaustion.

**Country Bank Notes.**—We congratulate the public, says a New-York paper, on the prospect of being soon relieved from the existing embarrassment and losses to our citizens, arising from the depreciated value of Country Bank Notes, which constitute the principal part of the circulating medium of our city. Our city Banks, we understand, have determined to receive them in payment, and on deposit, *at their par value*, on and after the 10th inst. Whether this is to be a permanent or only a temporary measure, we have not been able to ascertain. It is hoped that it will not soon be discontinued. At all events, it enables the holders of this money to realize the par value for all they have on hand.

**Scrapes of History.**—In the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England any eatable or vegetable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c. Turkeys and fowls were introduced there about the year 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zante, A. D. 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a favorite drink. It was sold then for 60s. per lb. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large dish!

**Salt Works.**—In a few years, upwards of a million of bushels of salt will be manufactured in the county of Onondaga, the dutiable on which, at 12½ cents per bushel, will amount to \$125,900 annually, which, with the tolls of the canal, are for ever appropriated to the canal debt, and will soon liquidate the whole sum. The gross income in a few years may be about \$300,000.

**New-Haven and Northampton Canal.**—The Engineers employed by the Farmington Canal Company, have nearly completed a minute survey of the route. The difficulties to be encountered are found on examination to be much fewer and less considerable than were anticipated, and it is believed that the expense will fall short of the calculations of the most sanguine among its friends. Some time must necessarily elapse, after the survey is completed, before the calculations can be made, with the accuracy which is desired.

**An Artificial Harbour.**—A submarine wall has lately been constructed by government in the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth, for the purpose of breaking the waves of the sea and forming a harbour. Its extreme length is 784 feet; its height above high water is six feet; and its breadth at top, where an excellent causeway has been made, eleven feet. The average depth of water in which it is placed is twenty-six feet; and the greatest depth thirty-five feet. The stones spread about ninety-five feet at the bottom, and more than forty-five thousand tons were used. Some of the stones cast into the water weighed more than 5 tons.

**Governors.**—The State of Maryland has had 20 Governors since the year 1777. The State of New-York has had but 6, viz. George Clinton, John Jay, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, and Joseph C. Yates. In Connecticut, the Governor's election is annual, and yet that State has had but 6 different Governors since the revolution: two Trumbulls, Samuel Huntington, John Treadwell, Roger Griswold, John Cotton Smith, and Oliver Wolcott.

**Iurbide.**—A private letter from Leghorn, of September 1st, says—"Iurbide, the Emperor of Mexico, was liberated from quarantine yesterday, and this morning, accompanied by his wife, his two children, and the Spanish Consul, he visited the Governor. He is looking out for a villa in this neighbourhood, intending to take up his residence here for some time."

**Affairs of Greece.**—Lord Byron has arrived in Cephalonia, with the money and ammunition which he had promised the Greeks; and though he is impatiently expected in the Morea, he has determined that he ought not to depart without the instructions of the Greek Government, in order that the succour which he brings may be directed to the most suitable point.

**Port of London.**—It is stated, that more ships sail from the Port of London in a year, than all other places in the world united. It has been computed, that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the Port of London, in one year, amounts to nearly *seventy millions*; and there are employed about 8000 watermen, in navigating wharves and craft; 4000 labourers, lading and unlading ships; 1200 revenue officers, constantly doing duty; besides the crews of the several vessels, occupying a space of nearly five miles. On an average, there are 2000 ships in the river and docks together; with 3000 barges and other small craft employed in lading and unlading them; 2300 barges engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. The exports and imports employ about 4000 ships; whilst the cargoes that annually enter the port are not less than 15,000.

**New churches in London and vicinity.**—Seventeen new churches are now erecting, at an estimated cost of 283,970. Nine others are determined on, as to place and plan. Plans for sixteen more are under consideration, and thirteen others are to be built. A part of the expense of all is borne by Parliament.

**Colonization Society.**—The expense of transporting people of colour to Africa is estimated at \$50 each. The whole number of blacks, bond and free, is estimated at 1,900,000, and the annual increase 58,000.

**Episcopal Lands in Vermont.**—The Agents of the Convention estimate the probable annual income of these lands, from 4 to \$5000.

**Great Crops.**—A farmer in the town of Eaton, Madison county (N. Y.) has raised the present year, one hundred and seventy-four bushels of corn upon an acre of land, and three hundred and five and an half bushels of potatoes upon half an acre of land.

It is said that Mr. Bangs, of Birmingham, has invented a self acting machine, that will convey the mails through the kingdom, at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

## Advertisements.

## Star and Luminary.

**To accommodate subscribers for these publications, as far as practicable, the Agents are hereby authorized to receive, in every section of the country, such money as passes currently in the operation of business. In the Western and Southwestern parts of the country these funds may be applied, without the mission, to the Fort Wayne, or Valley Town mission; or, indeed, to any missions under the patronage of the General Convention, provided even produce may be received, in all cases in which it can be made use of for the benefit of such cases, the Agents will forward accurate accounts to John S. Meehan, the publisher.**

## Barbour's Tobacco.

**A FRESH supply of Barbour's Unmented & Medicine Store of John Duckworth, Pennsylvania Avenue.**

Nov. 22.—St

## To Magistrates, Constables, &amp;c.

**GENERAL assortment of Blanks used by Justices of the Peace, for sale on reasonable terms at this office.**

Nov. 8.—

## Dr. C. F. WILSTACH,

**(F street, near the Branch Bank) AS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Paints, &c.**

**Physicians' Prescriptions compounded with particular care and attention.**

**Just received, a fresh supply of Swain's celebrated PANACEA; and of the genuine SULPHATE OF QUININE.**

Aug. 9.—f

## ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For November.)

**THE average cash price of superfine Flour in Washington County, is ascertained to be from \$7 to \$7 50.**

**Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating the weight and quality of Bread, the weight of Loaves for the present month must be—**

**Single Loaf 20 oz.  
Double Loaf 40 oz.**

**By order: W. HEWITT, Registe.**

Nov. 1.

## RICHARD S. COXE,

(Attorney &amp; Counsellor at Law,

**II AS removed into the District of Columbia, and opened his OFFICE in Georgetown. He will be happy to attend to the business of those who may intrust it to him; whether of a professional kind, or in relation to claims of any description, in Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown.**

Jan. 18.—f

## NEW AND VALUABLE MEDICINE.